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A CLOSE GUARD
Proposal to Fumigate All Freight From the Orient.
THERE IS FEAR OF PLAGUE
An Experiment to be Made at Pacific Mail Wharf—Assistant Port Physician.
The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to act upon several important matters which have been brought to the attention of the Board through the recent approach of the black plague.
The advisability of fumigating all freight brought from the Orient was brought up. It is well known that merchandise of all kinds forms a medium by means of which the plague bacilli may be carried from one place to another. It was the common opinion of all the members that too much care could not be exercised at this time. For this reason an effort is to be made to carry out the proposed step and fumigate all freight from China and Japan, especially that shipped from plague infected ports. A portion of one of the buildings on the Mail wharf is to be fitted up with the necessary apparatus and the experiment will be tried at an early date. It is quite an undertaking and it is not known whether the plan is feasible or not, but it will be at least attempted.
The necessity of having an assistant port physician was apparent to all the members and Dr. N. B. Emerson was unanimously appointed to the position. This is done in view of the fact that on the west the plague is raging, and on the coast small-pox prevails to a greater or less degree. Dr. Emerson will particularly guard against the entrance of the latter, and will board incoming vessels.
A resolution was passed to the effect that every passenger from the coast report to the health officer daily up to the fourteenth day after embarking from the coast. This is another measure to ward off all approach of the smallpox.
There were present at the meeting President H. E. Cooper, Secretary Chas. Wilcox, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. Emerson, Geo. W. Smith, E. C. Winston, C. B. Reynolds and L. D. Kellipio.
HE HAS A NEW GUN.
Col. Samuel Parker's Nice Present and the Whyfore.
Col. Samuel Parker has just received from the States a new shotgun, a present from his friend, United States Senator Clark, of Wyoming. This gun, writes the Senator, has been trained to shoot straight, to allow the manipulator to kill birds without sending stray pellets of shot into the bedroom of a guest. When Senator Clark was at Mana ranch, Hawaii, a couple of months ago, with Col. Parker, the statesman was wont to lie abed in the morning while his host sallied forth, and without going a great distance, was able to make a bag of plover. On several occasions, the birds flying in the direction of the house, the Senator heard the breaking of glass and splintering of lumber, and noticed showers of shot in his room. The visitor protested to Col. Parker, but was assured that the affair was a complete mystery to the hunter, as all the shooting had been on "the other side of the house." Senator Clark could only conclude that the Colonel had a gun with an elbow in the barrel, and in consequence has, against another visit, sent on a gun that will do straight business, that knows no tricks nor excuses. Col. Parker is delighted with the fowling piece and will give it a trial at the first opportunity.
H. C. Injunction Dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Henry P. Baldwin, president of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, arrived here yesterday from the Hawaiian Islands.
A. H. MacNutt,
Manufacturer of All Kinds of GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, VAULTS, COPINGS, ETC.
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an Islands, and in the afternoon was called as a witness before Judge Livingston in the action brought by the Maui Railroad and Steamship Company (Spreckels Brothers) to restrain his company from using the wharf and vessels at the harbor of the island of Maui. A temporary injunction had been granted by Judge Livingston, and the plaintiff wanted it continued until the suit over the wharf and other property is decided. Judge Livingston, however, dissolved the injunction.
Happily Mated.
Miss Laura L. Pires and J. D. Marques were married in the Portuguese Protestant Church last evening. Rev. A. V. Soares, assisted by Rev. G. H. Gulick, officiated. Miss Ada Whitney acted as bridesmaid, and Fred Angus performed the duties of best man. Mr. Marques has for several years been an employe of Lewers & Cooke, and Miss Pires is a well-known school teacher. The couple will reside in their new home on Panahou street.
FIRE ALOFT.
Sparks From a Dance Effect at the Orpheum.
There was almost a big fire and almost a big stampede at the Orpheum Theater during the closing act last evening. The actual sum total, however, was a half-minute of feverish excitement with a little blaze and a wild rush for the orchestra entrance as features. Glorine was doing a fire dance. There was a delayed explosion. Sparks from the bomb landed in the scenery above. First one border was observed to be on fire, then a second one. The house lights were all turned on and Glorine disappeared. The stage people, under the direction of Will Prestidge, lowered the blazes and stamped out the flames. While this was going on about half the people in the orchestra seats assembled in a hurry at the door. A little advice and information was shouted to them and they halted. A number of the gallery people had run out by the exit from that section of the house. Marshal Brown happened to be in the theater for a moment, and there were several of his men about, but services of policemen were not required.
The Orpheum Theater and all the buildings in the block are lighted by electricity. The only light or fire other than the current allowed any place about the buildings by Mr. Desky was the exact thing that caused the blaze and the alarm. Modern extinguishers are about everywhere and every precaution is taken against a fire. All were bound to admire the manner in which the scare was handled.
Chas. Nelson Returns.
The transport Charles Nelson arrived from Manila at San Francisco June 11. She had only five passengers, all discharged soldiers. The Charles Nelson made good time throughout the voyage and came from Nagasaki to port in twenty-two days. She sailed from Manila thirty-two days ago with six passengers, but one of them, Corp. J. J. Ryan, of Battery B, Utah Light Artillery, was left behind at Nagasaki. Ryan was in poor health when he left Manila, and by the time Nagasaki was reached he had developed a bad attack of fever. The Nelson carries no surgeon, and as Ryan's condition seemed to demand proper medical attention, Capt. Anderson sent him ashore at Nagasaki. He was in the hospital and progressing favorably when the Nelson sailed.
The Nelson will be returned to her owners as soon as the Government supplies on board have been discharged.
CONGRESSMAN BLAND
LEBANON, Mo., June 14.—Richard P. Bland slept well all night and awoke at 10 o'clock, much refreshed and stronger than he has been for several days. He partook of breakfast, eating more heartily than usual. At noon Dr. Macomb called. He found the patient asleep and thought there was no change in his condition from yesterday.
GERMANY'S OBJECTION.
LONDON, June 12.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague says: I learn that Dr. Zorn, the German delegate, spoke on Friday against arbitration. When I asked him for a copy of his speech I got a blank refusal. Dr. Zorn said: "All that I can tell you is that Friday's sitting was extremely interesting, and that I presented Germany's objection to the scheme for a permanent arbitration tribunal."
Among those who leave by the Manoa today are F. Fairchild and H. Wastie, who during the past year have been in charge of Mills Institute

PAY IN SUMMER
Salaries for Teachers in Vacation Time.
THERE ARE CONDITIONS
Work for Two Terms Earns the Concession—Practice School—Los Angeles Convention.
The question of paying salaries during the vacation months was the business brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education. After considerable discussion the following resolution was passed:
"That all teachers who have taught up to the end of the summer term shall be entitled to as many tenths of their salaries for July and August as they have taught months."
"That all teachers who have taught less than two terms and have severed their connection with the department before the end of the summer term shall not be entitled to any compensation for July and August."
"Teachers who have taught two terms or more shall be entitled to as many tenths of their salaries for July and August as they have taught months."
Inspector-General Townsend reported that a teacher would be needed next year for the Practice School. It was unanimously carried that during Mr. Townsend's visit to the National Convention of Teachers that he have full power to select such teacher, after having looked over the local field to see if there were any person available.
A number of applications for schools and for transfers were read and referred to the school committee.
Inspector-General Townsend leaves today by the Manoa to attend the Teachers' Convention at Los Angeles. During his stay there he will deliver an address upon the school system of the Hawaiian Islands. A number of teachers from all parts of the group have booked for passage by today's steamer, but it is doubtful whether they can all secure accommodation.
At yesterday's meeting there were present Minister E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Professor Alexander, Secretary Rodgers, J. Q. Wood, H. von Holt, Inspector Townsend and Charles Hopkins.
CONGRESSMAN MONDELL.
Member of House Cannot Remain for the Fourth.
In response to unanimous invitation from the committee, Congressman Mondell yesterday morning agreed to remain over on the Islands and to be orator of the day here on the Fourth of July. Later, Mr. Mondell found that at least two engagements he is under on the Mainland compelled him to recall his acceptance to make the principal speech on the occasion of Honolulu's celebration of American Independence Day. For one thing it is absolutely necessary that he attend the National Irrigation Congress. He has for years been a recognized authority on matters pertaining to arid lands and the disposition of the waters of the mountains and has but lately retired as assistant commissioner of public lands for the United States.
It is very much regretted by both Mr. and Mrs. Mondell that they are unable to be with this people longer on the occasion of their present visit. The Congressman is particularly sorry that he is forced, of necessity and under pressure of both public and private duty to forego the pleasure and distinction attached to compliance with what he characterizes as the kind and welcome invitation of the Fourth of July celebration committee. Both Mr. Mondell and his charming wife will have the warmest aloha, on their departure, of all whom they have met in Hawaii and they will be cordially welcomed on their return to the Islands. It was their intention, had they remained over to again visit Hawaii and to spend a few days on Maui and Kauai and to perhaps call at Molokai ports.
The presumption now is that the committee will again return to consideration of Mr. McClanahan or the "mixed program."
Cabinet Conclusions.
At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the name of the railroad to be laid in Hawaii was approved. It is to be the Kohala and Hilo Railway. The draft for a charter presented by W. O. Smith

a few days ago was handed back by the Cabinet. It will be submitted again on Monday, after several changes have been made.
Appropriations of about \$20,000 were made to complete the building of side and parallel roads in Oloa.
Y. M. C. A. Success.
The Y. M. C. A. received returns by the Alameda concerning the educational exhibit recently sent forward to the International Convention. It was learned that each of the three papers had been awarded certificates for excellence. The three papers were: "Elementary Arithmetic," Edwin A. Irish; "Elementary Bookkeeping," J. P. Nalwi and Edwin A. Irish. This is the first time this has ever been done by the local Y. M. C. A., and the teachers are greatly elated.
The Review has been delayed somewhat this month, as Secretary Coleman has been awaiting a letter for publication regarding the work of the International Convention recently held at Grand Rapids, Michigan.
PLANTING SUGAR.
Quest for Knowledge of a Young Lady Correspondent.
She was a real nice young lady, stylish, with an intelligent face and with an air half dependence and half independence. She was visiting Ewa mill and had credentials as correspondent of a well-known Eastern paper. She was a good listener, and her questions were polite and rather carefully thought out. She had seen everything and was waiting for the town train to come along from Kahuku. The young lady had watched cane from the time it went through the first set of rollers. She had seen the trash go to the furnaces and had followed the juice clear into the sugar room, where the raw dropped from the centrifugals, and where the bags were filled by the Japanese men and sewed up by the Japanese women. The correspondent and one of the important employees of the place were chatting pleasantly when the young lady had a vision that she had forgotten to inquire about one particular thing. Said she, grasping in her dainty hand a bit of raw sugar, "Now, when they plant this sugar do they sow it in hills like potatoes, or do they scatter it broadcast?" The mill man responded that it was scattered broadcast by the Japanese. To this the young lady gave assent and credence, and further inquired: "But how do they get it in rows, as I noticed in the fields?" The childlike and bland chief falsifier of the district answered that so soon as the tops appeared above ground the hoe was used and the beautiful and regular row effect made. This satisfied the visitor, who soon left with her storehouse of knowledge.
Fire on the Sheridan.
A fire, caused, it is supposed by spontaneous combustion, broke out on the morning of June 10th on board the army transport Sheridan, at Foley-street wharf, San Francisco. Col. Long's first action on perfecting the organization of a transport staff, was to form an auxiliary fire brigade. The dock was provided with a chemical fire extinguisher, and all the employees were given instructions as to what would be expected of them in case of fire, either on the dock or on board any vessel tied up alongside. This precaution on Col. Long's part saved the Sheridan, if not from total destruction, at least from very serious damage. The fire broke out in the sail locker, and soon manifested its presence by volumes of thick black smoke that poured out of every opening in the forward end of the ship. An alarm was turned in without delay, and the fire brigade got to work at once. By the time the chemical engine from the station at New Montgomery and Mission streets arrived the amateur firemen had got the fire located and under control, and it required but a few minutes' work on the part of the local fire brigade to extinguish the flames.
ACQUITTAL OF PICQUART
PARIS, June 13.—The Court of Indictments today decided that there is no case against Lieut-Col Picquart, charged with forgery in the Dreyfus case, or against Maitre Leblois, his counsel. The judgment of the Court thus finally exonerates Picquart, who was released from prison June 9th, after being nearly a year in confinement. The Court declares that the charges against Picquart and Leblois are entirely incompatible with the judgment recently rendered by the Court of Cassation, and that therefore there is no case against them.
SLAVONIC LABORERS.
CHICAGO—Slavonic laborers are being brought by the wholesale to South Chicago. The majority are promptly given employment by the Illinois Steel Company. The United States immigration inspectors have been watching this great influx, and are convinced that there have been many violations of the contract labor laws. One batch of men has been sent back to their native land, and efforts are being made to get evidence sufficient to return 2000 more who have arrived in South Chicago since last fall.

WAR PAINT IS ON
Wolsey Figuring on Trouble in S. Africa.
Transportation Arranged—Officers Warned—Transvaal Blue Book Out—Money Matters.
LONDON, June 12.—Commander-in-Chief Lord Wolsey has been busy for several days and evenings at the War Office preparing for possible eventualities in South Africa. The effective lists of the first-class reserve have been prepared and transportation for the First Army Corps has been provisionally arranged. The officers on furlough have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments. The general trend of news, however, is more pacific.
NEW YORK, June 12.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A blue book has been issued giving the correspondence with the Transvaal regarding its claims against Great Britain growing out of the Jameson raid, apart from the well-remembered demand for £1,000,000 for moral and intellectual damages. The British Government disputed several of the items of material damage, and asked for particulars. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain wrote that he could hardly suppose that the Transvaal was serious in claiming the enormous sum of £600,000.
M. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, replied that there could be no question as to the justice of the claim, which was reckoned not only on material loss, but also on the abstract insult. He submitted details, which included £39,480 for clothing and £2422 for shoeing horses, while only £234 was claimed for relatives of killed and wounded Boers.
The Transvaal was sent to the British South Africa Company, which severely criticised them, contending that they were in the main unjustifiable, and suggesting arbitration. Chamberlain declared that the suggestion was reasonable, and is awaiting the Transvaal's acceptance of it.
GEN. CHAS. KING.
Health of Soldier and Novelist Seems in a Bad Way.
TACOMA, Wash., June 12.—Brigadier General Charles King, who arrived from San Francisco last night, is seriously ill here at the home of his cousin, Mrs. P. H. Kershaw. The marital trouble which attacked him in the Philippines has not left him and it will be months before it will be fully eradicated from his system. The trip north from San Francisco quite exhausted him, and he was compelled to lie down immediately on reaching Mrs. Kershaw's home. He rallied sufficiently to attend dinner. A party was given in his honor last night and later he spoke to three local militia companies which serenaded him. In the midst of his address to the militiamen exhaustion again seized him.
Gen King retired at once and a doctor was sent for. The latter found Gen King in need of absolute rest. His engagements to lecture here and at Seattle were accordingly canceled.
WORK ON WAR SHIPS.
WASHINGTON, June 13.—According to a report made to Chief Constructor Hichborn, the battleship Kearsarge is 91 per cent advanced toward completion, the Kentucky 89 per cent, the Alabama 85 per cent, the Wisconsin 70 per cent, the Illinois 65 per cent, the Maine 6 per cent, the Ohio 5 per cent. The Albany, building in England, is 50 per cent advanced. Of the monitors under construction the Wyoming is set down as 8 per cent, the Florida 7 per cent and the Connecticut 6 per cent. The Chesapeake is 90 per cent advanced, and the submarine boat Plunger is 85 per cent. The torpedo boats and destroyers range from 97 per cent in the case of the Dahlgren to 2 per cent in the case of the Stewart.

IN BEET SUGAR

Great Impetus Has Been Given
the Industry.

NGLEY TARIFF A HELP

California Is the Leader With Fields
and Mills—The Oxnards—New
Refineries Going Up.

WASHINGTON—In no industry has the effect of the Dingley tariff been so pronounced as in the case of the beet-sugar business. Since the provision for this greatest of all agricultural enterprises for the Western country by the tariff of 1½ cents a pound there has been accomplished something which has been unheard of in recent industrial development. Not only have there been started and projected new factories greater in number than those which were previously in existence, but these have all been of larger tonnage and they will afford more than double acreage for the farmers of the vicinity.

California leads all the rest in tonnage expected to be brought into production during the campaign of 1899. With the great Salinas factory, which will exceed in size any other in the country and almost take in any two of its competitors; the Pacific Beet-sugar Company at Oxnard, Ventura county, and the Union Sugar company at Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county, the new construction in the Pacific State will almost reach that of all other States of the country.

In this connection it is interesting to show first the factories which existed before the Dingley bill or were in construction at that time and those which have been brought into existence since its enactment into law. The following California factories were producing sugar in 1896:

Watsonville 1000 tons
Chino 1000 tons
Crockett 1000 tons
Alvarado 800 tons
Los Alamitos 1000 tons

The figures show the ultimate capacity of the works rather than the amounts which they were turning out during the campaign of that year, and in the case of two of the factories the construction was not completed.

Nebraska ranked next to California with two factories, as follows: Grand Island, 400 tons; Norfolk, 350 tons.

In the other States the factories were as follows: Rome, N. Y., and Birmingham, N. Y., 350 tons each; Utah, two factories, 350 tons each; Oregon, one factory, with a capacity of 300 tons; Pecos Valley, N. M., 150 tons; Minnesota, one factory, 400 tons; Wisconsin, one factory, 300 tons.

The new factories will greatly exceed these, and that in the face of the dire predictions of the men in the American Beet Sugar Producers' Association, who fought the annexation of Hawaii bitterly. The argument which they made at that time has been shown to be fallacious, as they now look to the aid of the Hawaiians to keep up the price of sugar and to shut the Cuban and Philippine sugar out of the country, and, instead of a foe, they admit that they have an ally. Meantime the prices which will be paid to producers for their beets will be not less than that paid under the old conditions, for the rate as announced is to be \$4.50 per tons for beets on the usual basis of sugar, with such premiums for richness as have been paid in the past.

California leads in the construction of new factories, not only in size, but in the number. Michigan alone has as many new ones, three, while one is the most in any other State. Salinas leads all the rest in size, as that factory will eat up 3000 tons of beets daily for sixty days or more, which means that there must be cultivated something over 10,000 acres of beets to supply this great factory. At Oxnard there will be the factory of the new corporation, which will succeed the individual Oxnard holdings, and as it will consume 2000 tons of beets a day, over 8000 acres of the Santa Barbara valley must come under beet culture. San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties will contribute the product of 4000 acres for the new factory at Santa Maria, which, with the acreage now under cultivation for the existing factories, promises to make a total of nearly 40,000 acres of beets in the State of California.

As the first State in which the beet sugar industry reached such a state of development, Nebraska will add to her pair of factories another at Ames, the home of the president of the Beet Sugar Producers' Association, and the point from which emanated so much of the literature against annexation. This new factory will have a capacity of some 500 tons a day, or nearly twice that of the other factories in the State. It will be of the type of the factories in the Far West and will have all the modern improvements.

In Michigan the lower peninsula of the State at least is turning to beets with energy. Three factories are in contemplation and will be in shape for the 1899 run. These are in the vicinity of Detroit and Bay City and are of fair capacity, having the machinery for the working up of from 300 to 500 tons of beets a day. Illinois will get into the business with a factory of the same capacity near Peoria. New York will add to its pair of factories, one near Rochester. Wisconsin perfects another factory and there is talk of such industries at points in the West along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming and Idaho.

With such a development in the beet-sugar-making of the country there is much to be expected in the future, for

with the vast areas of the West which are capable of producing sugar beets there now seems no reason for the curtailing of the expansion of the industry until the products of the beet fields by reason of their size come into competition directly with the cane sugars and compel them to seek other markets for the productiveness of the Western soils.

Punahou Preparatory

There was much excellent entertainment in connection with the formal closing of Punahou Preparatory School yesterday morning. The character and merit of the several programs reflected credit on Principal S. P. French and his corps of teachers. The little ones of Miss Alexander's class presented Hiawatha in costume and did well. The scholars of Miss Winner's room "spoke pieces" and gave songs and piano selections.

BIG JIM VICTOR

Coast Boy Lowers Colors
of Fitzsimmons.

Takes the Championship in Eleven
Rounds—A Great Surprise to the
Talent—Easy Winner.

CONY ISLAND SPORTING CLUB, June 9.—Big Jim Jeffries, of Los Angeles, is the champion pugilist of the world. At the Cony Island Sporting Club tonight he defeated Robert Fitzsimmons in a fast and vicious contest that went eleven rounds. He fought with the coolness and precision of a veteran, and at no time was he in danger of defeat. It was a fair and square contest, marked with a brilliant display of science on both sides, and was fairly and squarely won. The young Californian showed himself a master at every point in the game, and won as he pleased after he had taken the measure of his opponent.

To those who had seen him before he offered the greatest surprise. He was no longer a clumsy, awkward boxer, hesitating to lead or follow an advantage, but a finished fighter, keen and alert for an opening and swift to take and follow an advantage when it came to him. He came to the ring in superb condition, and the fierce rounds that he fought had no apparent effect upon him. As he stood over the prostrate form of his bleeding and unconscious opponent he looked fit to go on for another hour. He was punished throughout the fight, for no man can engage the wonderful Australian, who never before met reverse, without being hit hard and often, but he stood up to it with lion-like courage, and never faltered.

He showed an entirely different method of boxing. He crouched very low with his left arm extended, and Fitzsimmons seemed lost as to the best method of finding him. His defense was nearly perfect. He also showed wonderful improvement in footwork and hitting power. He was as lively as a lightweight on his feet and repeatedly ducked under the cutting swings of his opponent. He has stopped cuffed and chopping. He punches and hooks and swings with the precision of a finished boxer. It was a great battle, and the young victor will probably remain the champion for years to come. He has size, weight and speed, and the comparative ease with which he defeated Fitz, whom they all feared, will give him wonderful confidence.

Jeffries won a fortune by his wonderful victory and furnished one of the greatest upsets in the history of pugilistic betting. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were placed on him at the ruling odds of 2 to 1. Fitz was regarded as a sure winner, and was liberally backed. It was admitted that he was at a disadvantage as far as youth, weight and reach were concerned, but his backers relied upon his speed and cleverness to pull him through. It was thought that he would simply stand away from his man and jab and chop him to a finish. In reality, he found himself pitted against a man just as fast as himself, and equally as clever as a boxer. He went in with every confidence, only to be fooled by the young giant whom he faced, and then beaten to a knockout by superior strength.

IT CURED HER COUGH.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me. I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. I give this certificate without solicitation, simply in appreciation of the gratitude felt for the cure effected.

—Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Board, Claremore, Ark. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

The many friends here of the late Capt. Nichols, U. S. N., will be deeply grieved to learn of his death at Manila.

AT REAL WAR YET

Fiercest Battle of the Rebellion
on Luzon.

GALLANTRY OF AMERICANS

Lawton's Men Do Glorious Work—
Filipinos Taught Another Lesson—Assistance of Navy.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Sun cable from Manila, dated June 13th, says: This afternoon the advance in the direction of Bakoar was resumed and it developed into what turned out to be the hardest fight since the outbreak of hostilities with the Filipinos. As told to Gen. Otis by Gen. Pio del Pilar's secretary, who deserted from the insurgents a few days ago, the bridge across the Zapote river was selected by the rebels as a point at which they would attempt to prevent any further advance of the American forces. It was here that the natives during the rebellion against Spain destroyed an entire Spanish battalion of 800 men, and this afternoon they made a most determined stand, but were not able to hold their position. Our troops went forward with rushes, cheering as they went ahead under heavy fire.

A morning's reconnaissance had determined accurately the enemy's position and consequently the American troops were employed to the best advantage. Early in the afternoon a battalion of the Ninth regular infantry attempted to re-enforce companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, who were holding their own against largely superior numerical force between the road from Los Pinas to Bakoar and Manila bay. The attempt was rendered fruitless, however, by the tide, which in rising had so flooded the mud flats and swamps that it was impossible for the men of the Ninth to cross them.

The main work was the direct attack on the bridge. The rebels had dug enormous trenches along the Bakoar side of the river and had burned the plank in the middle of the bridge to prevent the Americans from charging across and taking their positions. The Americans pushed steadily forward until they reached the bank of the river. Then Kenly took his mountain guns right up to the approach of the bridge and poured a heavy fire into the trenches. Our men were so close to the enemy that they could see their heads above the earthworks.

After the fighting was over Gen. Lawton said that it was more like war than anything he had seen since he had been in the Philippines. The American troops will rest tonight along the river and will probably advance on Bakoar tomorrow. The casualties on our side today were five killed or mortally wounded and about twenty wounded, including three officers. Gen. Wheaton was seriously hurt by falling from his horse. Gen. Overhine commanded the attack on the bridge. Gen. Lawton personally directed the movement. The latter was a conspicuous mark for the enemy.

All the afternoon the guns of the fleet kept up a heavy shelling of the woods ahead of Lawton's advance. Ensign Davis of the Helena came ashore with a Colt rapid-fire gun and saw lively service. He captured a Filipino cannon, which had been placed below the bridge, and found a supply of canister shot and brown hexagonal powder.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

"MANILA, June 14.—Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton's troops, under Wheaton and Overhine, occupy the country south to Bakoar and have scouted westward and some distance southward on the line of the Zapote river and Bakoar road. The enemy appears to have retired on Imus, abandoning the bay country. The fighting yesterday was severe. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded, the majority at the crossing of the Zapote river. The enemy was driven from heavy and well-constructed entrenchments, to which they held tenaciously. Their loss was several hundred, of whom fifty were buried this morning. They will probably not make any determined future stand in the southern provinces. OTIS."

The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Capt. Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila:

"MANILA, June 13.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The insurgents fired at the navy yard from masked batteries. The ships of war shelled the position and intrenchments. The Helena and Monadnock landed forces to assist in maintaining the position until reinforced by the army. The movement was successful and the enemy was routed. No casualties in the navy. BARKER."

MANILA, June 14, 11:45 a. m.—The first American volunteers started for home today, the transports Newport and Ohio carrying the Oregon regiment and the First Volunteer Signal Corps. They sail for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination July 12. The Oregon regiment left here sixty-two dead, this being the total of its men killed in battle or dead from disease as a result of the year's campaign.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses,
Buggy Horses,
Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND
HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort St. Above Club Stables

Strong & Garfield
SERVICEABLE
TYLISH
HOES.

A COMPLETE LINE
OF THE ABOVE IN

Black and Tan and Patent Leather

Gentlemen, look to your welfare and EXAMINE our stock.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.
Sign of The Big Shoe.

Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd

Successors To
Hollister & Co.

Have received direct from Havana, by Australia of June 7th, the following Brands:

La Africana HENRY CLAY AND
BOCK & CO., LTD.

INVINCIBLES 1-40.
PREDILECTOS DE 1-40.
BISMARCK.
PERFECTOS 1-40.
HELIOTRAPAS 1-40.
VICTORIAS 1-20.
LANDRES FINOS 1-10.
EXQUISITOS 1-40.
ELECTORES 1-40.
SUBLIMAS 1-40.
REGALIA ESPECIAL 1-20.
PURITANOS FINOS 1-20.
SELECTOS 1-40.
REGALIA OCEANA 1-10.

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President.
E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
T. MAY Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

COPPERPLATE
PRINTING.
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

DETROIT

JEWEL
STOVES

We are celebrating the
successful introduction of
"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges
by giving purchasers out of
Honolulu a special benefit of
a Freight Rebate of 10 per
cent. off the regular price of
all our stoves. In addition
to which you get the usual
5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150
stoves, ranging in price from
\$11 to \$72—with another 150
new on the way, comprises
the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water
Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water
Coll, and with or without Hot Water
Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from
all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all
kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatsoever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s.
5d. each, and in cases containing six times the
quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.
—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE
VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG
COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—
"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mix-
ture should see that they get the genuine article.
Without imitations and substitutes are some-
times palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on
the government stamp, and "Clarke's World-
famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle.
WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Eva Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Wailua Sugar Mill Co.
The Kohala Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis,
Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Wesley's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life In-
surance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Bos-
ton.

AFTER 25 YEARS

Silver Wedding Anniversary of Popular People.

AT HOTEL SEASIDE ANNEX

Hundreds of Friends Greet Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane—Delightful Party Given.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Society assembled last evening in Waikiki. The focus point was the Hotel Seaside Annex. The occasion was the reception given by Colonel and Mrs. George W. Macfarlane in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane. During the evening not less than 400 guests made merry. Those first to arrive appeared promptly at 8:30. From that hour there was a continuous stream of carriages down the Waikiki road and into the premises until 9:30. Very few of the callers left before 10:30, and it was more than an hour later before the last had departed. In many respects the function was the most brilliant social event of the year. The reception was in fact one of the most notable gatherings of the sort recorded in the Vanity Fair book in several years. Colonel and Mrs. George W. Macfarlane are prominent figures in society and entertain elegantly. Equally well known are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane. Observance of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of the latter was an event in which many of the kamaeinas had the keenest interest from the ties of friendship and the standpoint of personal recollections. Both Mrs. George W. Macfarlane and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane are well liked by the young set, and this fact served to attract the most active section of society. The Macfarlane family is island throughout, and the wife of Henry Macfarlane was a Miss Widemann, and as such was a belle of her day, and she is still much admired and held in the highest esteem. Mr. Henry Macfarlane said it did not seem he had been married anything like twenty-five years, and jokingly remarked that he looked forward with pleasurable anticipations to the celebration of his half-century anniversary. Certainly the couple show no signs of age, and entered with spirit into the festivities in their honor.

There has been much change in the Hotel Seaside Annex premises since the occupants of the place were Chas. R. Bishop and wife. This was for years the home of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi and her husband, the banker. Their tastes were simple, their living homelike, and their entertainment cordial as that of last evening. Some of the old cottages have passed away and the small building that served as a bathhouse has disappeared. There is a modern residence, with its group of cottages, and for bathhouse, a pavilion on the order of similar structures at the great watering places and pleasure resorts. There has been improvement in the grounds, though nearly all of the hau and cocoanut trees remain. The stately cocoanuts looked in the moonlight last night like things of life. Beneath one of the hau trees is a lanai.

The reception party consisted of Col. and Mrs. George W. Macfarlane and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane. They were stationed near the entrance to the principal residence building. The callers were made to feel at once at home, and mingling in pleasant fashion soon occupied the various lanais and the lawn. The parlor in which the reception was held was decorated with flowers and pictures and flags attractively arranged. The outdoor effects supplied for the occasion by the decorators were secured by the use of electric lights within both white and colored globes, and by Chinese and Japanese lanterns. All this was beautiful, enchanting, fairyland like and artistic, but nature supplied the best. There was the silver sheen upon the waters that lapped the edge of the lawn. The whole of the ballroom was just a few inches above the surf, and the dancers had the cool breeze from the ocean, and the beauty of the play of the bright moon upon the waters. It was a delight, deep and joyous, to gaze till the vision reached the limit of the moon illumination, and rested on the dark waters at the range of the eye. There was romance and beauty here, and just the same upon the lawn. The old sea was in fine fettle, singing just a gentle song and sending along waves that swayed in unison with the tops of the cocoanut trees. The Hotel Seaside Annex is an ideal place for a party, and an ideal party was given. Altogether there was a grand and imposing scene. Host and hostess were congratulated, and the best wishes of true friends and pleased acquaintances

were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane by the hundreds.

The music for the dancing, for the dinner and for the ears of those sitting about the lawn or promenading around the place was supplied by native musicians, and was melodious and in the usual good time. The refreshments, served at small tables about the lawn, amounted to a feast.

Society will long remember the evening at the Seaside, and it will be a long time before there is another such representative gathering of the first folk of the town.

New Sugar Packet.

The bark Katherine, the last sailing vessel built by Flint & Chapman, of New York, and now on her way from Hilo to New York, has been bought by Welch & Co., of San Francisco, says the Chronicle of the 10th inst. Capt. Frills of the Martha Davis, now on his way to Honolulu, will go to New York on his return to San Francisco and bring the new purchase out to the Pacific Coast. She will be used in the trade between here and Honolulu. The Katherine was built in 1890, has a net registry of 1153 tons, and is 302.8 long, 39.3 beam and 10.1 deep.

HARRY J. AGNEW

Well Known Horseman Died on June 11.

Carried Off By Heart Disease—Career in the Islands and on the Pacific Coast.

Harry J. Agnew, the proprietor of Agnew Stock Farm, near Hillsdale, California, and one of the best known breeders of fine horses in the State, died at the O'Connor Sanitarium, San Jose, June 11, of heart disease.

He had been afflicted with the disease for some time, but it was only recently that his trouble became acute, and for the sake of constant medical attendance it was his choice that he be brought to the Sanitarium.

He was a native of New York, aged 52 years, and leaves a wife and three children residing at Hillsdale, and two brothers, John Agnew, of the San Francisco Gas Company, residing in San Francisco, and George Agnew, residing in San Rafael, and a mother and sister residing at Honolulu, H. I.

Mr. Agnew was for twenty years a resident of the Hawaiian Islands, and there acquired a fortune, upon which he determined to retire to a comparatively quiet life, and his tastes led him to choose the breeding of fine horses, and more especially standard-bred trotters.

After traveling over the State and carefully studying conditions about nine years ago he selected and purchased a fine tract of land of five hundred acres adjoining the railroad station of Hillsdale, and about five miles from San Jose, and then founded the Agnew Stock Farm, which has since become well known to every horseman on the Coast.

He expended about \$100,000 in improvements and in stocking his magnificent purchase. A single horse, the stallion Dawn, with a record of 2:18½, cost him in the neighborhood of \$20,000 and royally bred dams were plentiful in his paddocks.

He was a very companionable and genial gentleman and leaves a wide circle of friends, who will sympathize deeply with the bereaved family.

The late Harry J. Agnew was quite a boy yet when he first came to the Hawaiian Islands. He was then a horseman and brought with him a runner that won consistently for a time. He was always a prominent turfite here. Mr. Agnew was, with B. F. Dillingham, a clerk in the hardware house of the elder Dimond. Subsequently Mr. Dillingham went into business for himself and Mr. Agnew was with Gideon West and afterwards with the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing company. Mr. Agnew bought land on the plains and made lots of money. He took a fortune with him when he went back to the coast to live about a dozen years ago. Seeking a congenial home and calling, he established the horse ranch which was his headquarters till his death. His last visit to Hawaii was in 1898. Last year he brought down here the harness horses Loupe and Flora G. Loupe won the free-for-all and made a new track record this month and Flora G won the only race in which she started. It was from Mr. Agnew that L. L. McCandless bought the well known racing mare Irish Lassie, the harness racing sensation of last year. Agnew owned many fine horses in his time.

ISLAND YACHTS.

(Chronicle, June 11.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The schooner yacht La Paloma has been sold by W. S. Goodfellow to C. T. Wilder, the Hawaiian Consul. It is said that Wilder purchased La Paloma for Col. Macfarlane of Honolulu. W. S. Goodfellow has not left the ranks of the yachtmen, but will appear shortly with a much finer yacht. He will either import one from the Sound or have a local builder put one up for him. His next craft will more than likely be in the neighborhood of sixty-five feet. T. W. Hobron of Honolulu has his eye on a craft that will give more accommodations than the Gladys possesses. He is also looking at plans of a schooner yacht. His design will more than likely come from V. D. Bacon of the Cape Cod agency, the designer of the Tuant.

OAHU 1899 CLASS

Graduating Exercises Held at the College.

PAUHAH HALL WAS FILLED

An Address of Worth By Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid—Music and the Valedictory—Four Diplomas.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The commencement exercises of Oahu College were held last evening in Pauahi hall, at Punahou. The large assembly room of that magnificent building was filled with friends and relatives of the four young men who have just completed their college course. In the audience could be seen men gray and aged, and yet looking back with pride to the day when they took leave of their alma mater. Among the number were men grown famous in their respective callings, at the bar, in the world of science, in statesmanship, and in the field of art. To the natural commanding appearance of the hall were added numerous decorations. In the midst of an arch of green which had been arranged over the organ, was worked the class motto, "Ich Dien." To the right of the stage hung the folds of the Stars and Stripes. These added to the statues and the paintings made a worthy setting for the notable occasion.

At 8 o'clock the four graduates, Charles W. Ahook, George G. Fuller, Wilfred A. Greenwell and Clarence H. Smith, together with President Hosmer, Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid and Rev. Hiram Bingham took their seats upon the platform.

The program began with a well-rendered selection by the Amateur Orchestra. Though handicapped by the absence of many of its members, each one of the three selections of the evening was excellent.

Rev. John T. Gulick was unavoidably absent, and the invocation which he was to have delivered had to be omitted.

A quartette sang "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," in a charming manner to the accompaniment of a violin obligato, which was well played by Miss Nora Sturgeon.

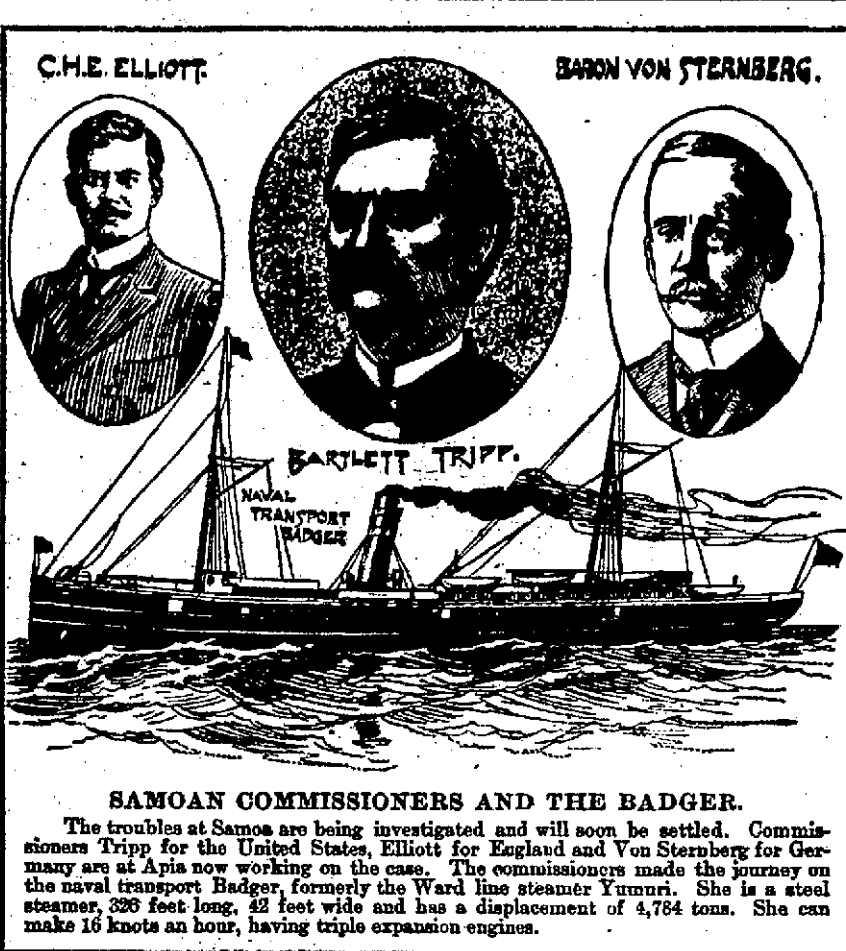
Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid then delivered the address of the evening upon "Power of the Ideal."

The ideal stands for the best and highest conception of the mind. It is in youth that ideals and visions most exist. Most of the great movements known in the world, in art, in letters, in politics, in everything, have been the work of youth. The reason is plain. For youth to see is to act, to try and make real the visions and ideals. The key to noble living is to first see clearly and then live in absolute obedience to the highest and best vision. But what are the visions or ideals by which men live, and to which they devote themselves?

First where is the vision of the mind which we may call progress. It is sometimes wondered whether or not the progress, the giant strides made by the world really amounts to anything. Men can be heard telling that it is all in vain; that before many decades have passed the millions of China and Africa will hurl themselves across the world, and by sheer force of numbers blot out the fabric of civilization that the last eighteen centuries have been engaged in forming. But the reason for this despair is the natural exhaustion which follows every period of progress. Fifty years ago when the railroad was making nations neighbors, when the whole globe was about to be girded with the telegraph, when tyrannical dynasties were tottering and acts of emancipation being enacted it was no wonder that men saw visions. Now the sight of a divinely ordered progress has been lost. But to the youth here tonight I entreat never to lose sight of the bright star of hope, and cling fast to a passionate faith in progress.

Next is the vision of the moral nature—duty. By the moral nature I mean the divine ought. Obey your moral instincts. We all know right from wrong, good from evil. Cling to the ideals of duty though temptation in many forms beset you on your journey. To follow inclination, to go with the crowd, means moral death.

The third ideal is that of love, the vision of the heart. Cherish it, test it, fade. Today there is too much leaning and inclination to sneer and speak cynically of the pure, chivalrous passion. But love does still exist, despite the effort of the scoffers and the cynics to prove otherwise. To believe in love is to believe in man. Do not falter, but keep burning the flame of true, pure, chivalrous love, seek above all things to keep its vision undimmed, and remember that God is love, and to



SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS AND THE BADGER.

The troubles at Samoa are being investigated and will soon be settled. Commissioners Tripp for the United States, Elliott for England and von Sternberg for Germany are at Apia working on the case. The commissioners made the journey on the naval transport Badger, formerly the Ward line steamer Kumuri. She is a steel steamer, 326 feet long, 42 feet wide and has a displacement of 4,764 tons. She can make 16 knots an hour, having triple expansion engines.

lose faith in love is to lose faith in God.

The fourth vision is that of faith. There are moments of acute vision. Otherwise the sculptor of marble forms of beauty would remain a mere stone cutter, the artist a mere dauber. The vision of God, the ideal of high and perfect faith, this is the greatest of all.

President Hosmer then announced that Raymond Spaulding, Abraham L. Kaulukou and May T. Kluegel had been awarded the Damon prizes.

Charles W. Ahook then delivered the valedictory, the subject being "The Brotherhood of Man." The essay was well written and well delivered and brought forth rounds of applause.

Miss Cornelia B. Hyde sang in a pleasing manner "When the Heart Is Young," after which, with a few appropriate words, Mr. Hosmer presented the graduates with their diplomas.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Hiram Bingham. This closed the exercises. The young men for whom the exercises had been held were then besieged with handshakings and congratulations.

MATED FOR LIFE.

A Pretty Afternoon Wedding at St. Andrew's.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was that which took place in St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Charles Atwood Rice, of Lihue, Kauai, was united in marriage to Miss Grace Ethel King, of this city. The decorations in the chancel were white and green, and were simply lovely from every point of view. Potted palms, ferns and other greenery formed a fine background for calla lilies, white roses, marguerites and white lilies. Most exquisite taste had been used in the arrangement of the decorations, which were in charge of the Misses Ward and Paty. The cathedral was crowded in every part by our leading society people, many people being unable to obtain sitting room. Many of the ladies wore elegant costumes. The ushers were Messrs. H. M. Mist and Charles Elston. A short time previous to the ceremony Wray Taylor, the cathedral organist, played a nuptial cortege by Gounod, and other selections. The strains of the "Lohengrin Bridal March" announced the arrival of the bridal party at the main entrance. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, according to the ritual of the American Episcopal Church, and as it proceeded Macagn's beautiful Intermezzo was heard very softly from the organ. The bride was given away by her father, Thomas King. Miss Juliette King, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the Misses May Hart and Mary Rice bridesmaids. The groom's brother, Arthur H. Rice, was best man. The newly married couple, after signing the register, left the cathedral to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The bride is the accomplished daughter of our highly respected citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. King, while the bridegroom is the son of Senator and Mrs. W. H. Rice, of Lihue, Kauai, known and respected all over the group. Mr. and Mrs. Rice left at 5 o'clock for their future home on Kauai, carrying with them the best wishes of a multitude of friends.

ONE APPLICATION RELIEVES THE PAIN.

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says:—"During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by

BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

HOW IT IS.

In the streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulk like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame, or more or less disabled, by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticeable, yet in the long run very serious to those so afflicted.

Consequently when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurables that are most expensive to society, but the prodigious host which must work, and does work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in England is immense. And so far as the cause of all this is disease, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventable and generally curable. Look at this, for example, and take heart.

"In the spring of this year (1897)," the writer says, "my health began to fall me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh."

"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got worse and worse and in two months, lost two score pounds weight."

"I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Sigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat well and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like." (Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897.

Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business. How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it, and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued, any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in that way. However, well any business may be managed in an emergency by others, it is not to be supposed that it gets on as prosperously as when the proprietor is himself at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even if we make no calculation of the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced—the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment—bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Sigel's Syrup, he says:—"In a week I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.

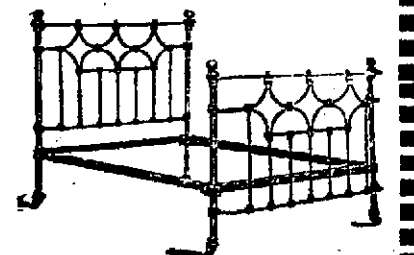
STEAMER LINE TO HONOLULU.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 12.—President J. D. Farrell, of the Pacific Coast Company, announced today that the company would establish a steamer line between Puget Sound and Honolulu next September.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Enameled Iron Bedsteads

WITH FULL BRASS TRIMMINGS



Are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the Furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

We are now displaying some very handsome

Golden Oak Bed Room Sets.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere. Do not fail to see them.

Sideboards.

We have them at prices that will surprise you. Well made, well trimmed and with push lined drawers for silverware.

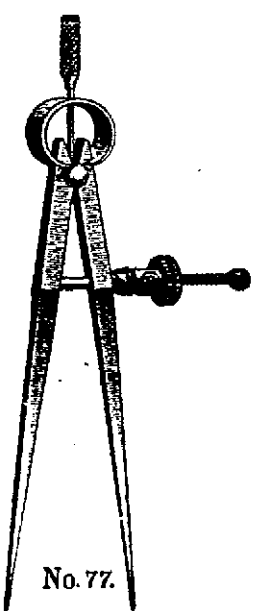
We only mention these few articles; the store is full of other New Goods.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

Just Received:



STAR-RETT'S FINE TOOLS.

Also, Full Lines of Leather, Horse and Mule Collars, Castile Soap, Rubber Hose, Rat Traps.

A Car-load of Garland Stoves,

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED—

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAYJUNE 23, 1899.

THE ASIATIC AND THE NEGRO.

To the thinking men of these islands, as well as to the thinking men of the Southern States of America, the problem of dealing with the darker races will be the one absorbing problem of the future. That problem no longer in either section involves revolution by arms, but it does involve social revolution. In the Southern States the problem is in the hands of the whites, who are numerically superior to the resident darker race, but in these islands, it is to be solved by a small minority of the dominant class. But we are in a transition state. Although the Asiatic population vastly outnumber the whites, it has not become a settled population. It comes and goes. The laborers, as a rule, have no homes, and it is not in the interests of the sugar industry, as the men who control that industry seem to believe, that its laborers should have wives and children. Homes and wives and children are expensive luxuries, and if the laborers are permitted to have them, there is at once a blow at dividends.

But economic laws care nothing for business views, and may dispose of all of these laborers in some unexpected way.

In another column is reprinted from the Southern Workman an article on the history of the negro race in Virginia, by a negro, Professor E. D. Du Bois, of the Atlanta University. It treats briefly of the slave trade, and the introduction of slaves into the United States, in such an impartial manner that it almost creates a historical event. Instead of exhibiting anger at the treatment of the slaves, he presents the features of slavery which benefited the negro as well as those that did not.

But he presents the question clearly: What shall be the political and social relation of the freedmen to the land of their residence?

This is the very question that must be asked here: What shall be the relation of those laborers to the land of their adoption?

In contrasting the problem of the negro in America and the Asiatic problem, or the Portuguese problem in these islands, the races involved in the problem on both sides show at once how much more complicated the problem is here than it is over there. Excluding a percentage of able, industrious negroes, capable of taking rank with the foremost men of other races, the remainder are at the mercy of the organizing power of the whites. But, in these islands, the organizing power of the Asiatics has not been tested. That it is efficient and far above that of the negro we are certain. That it can overmatch the organizing power of the Anglo-Saxons in commercial enterprises has not been determined. It is admitted that the China Merchants' Steamship Company, with an ownership of seventy vessels, has developed a high order of power. Those who know the Japanese declare that they have great gifts in the way of combinations.

As the power to organize and execute is the strongest gift possessed by man, it appears that in dealing with the problem here is a much more serious affair than in dealing with the problem on the Mainland.

The ancestors of the present generation in the South simply ignored the problem. They wanted money, and luxury and a comfortable religion, and they took it as it came and asked no questions about the future. They found "unanswerable" reasons for any commercial transactions whether in human beings or in rice that gave a profit. Quite sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof.

The generation living here is different and hourly dealing with races superior in numbers and much superior to the present generation of negroes. In fact, it is dealing with a race which is regarded as dangerous to the laboring man in the States.

Vast as the domain of the United States is, no more intensely interesting problem exists in any part of it than the social evolution going on here.

If the Italians become a part of the population will the composite race in these islands, one hundred years hence be a mixture of Anglo-Saxon, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Italians? These are perplexing questions. Still, it is better to take things easy and let the Creator look after their solution.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The action of the Board of Health are not so much appreciated by the community as they are not of a kind that may be seen. Besides some of the work is technical and the value of such work is under-

stood only by those who take the trouble to study it.

We have the advantage here of living at the gateway to the Far East, and we have also the disadvantage of being the very first to be injured most seriously by the stupidity and indifference of the Chinese in the treatment of diseases.

If the Japanese Government did not exercise the most intelligent care and supervision over passenger traffic moving to the eastward by way of this port, our peril would be constant. There is nothing to be feared so far as Japanese vigilance is concerned, and the authorities of Hong Kong are able, and vigilant, too, but until the Chinese, as a community, get better notions about malignant diseases, we shall always be in some danger.

The treatment of the case of alleged bubonic plague among the passengers of the Nippon Maru by the Board of Health has been excellent. Even if the case were not one of the plague, the Board cannot take any unreasonable risks. The members of the Board are now becoming veterans in the warfare against dangerous diseases, and do not lose their heads. As trustees for the preservation of the public health they must be somewhat overcautious, but must also see to it that travel is not unduly interrupted.

The best tribute to the efficiency of the Board of Health lies in the fact that there has not been any symptoms of a panic, or even unusual excitement, in the presence of this most fatal disease off our port. A want of confidence in its skill or integrity would have spread consternation in every direction. As it is, the confidence in Dr. Day and his associates is so strong that there has not been a ripple of apprehension, and in spite of the fact that we are now the most exposed point of the United States, we are as well protected as any port in the world is protected.

THE LAWYERS' REQUEST.

President McKinley will not be disposed to pay much attention to any petition addressed to him by Honolulu lawyers, asking him to consult his own Attorney-General about the extension of the Constitution to and over these islands. The Attorney-General is a member of the Cabinet, in close and constant communication with the President. He advises the President verbally regarding the construction that should be put on constitutional provisions, and upon the effect of legal enactments.

Whenever he delivers a written opinion, it is not because the President requires it for his own information, but for the purpose of informing the public as to the attitude the President has taken. His opinion is that of the President, who is his superior officer.

It may be assumed that the President and his Cabinet have fully considered the relation of the Constitution to these islands. He has adopted a policy based upon that consideration. It looks like a piece of impertinence for any body of men to ask the President to consult his subordinate about the relations of the Constitution to this territory, for the Attorney-General only expresses the President's views.

A request by a few lawyers, asking the President to tell them what he thinks about an important matter is an unprecedented affair. If the request is made, he will probably reply "I am governing Hawaii under the joint resolution, and whenever events call for definite action on my part, I shall act officially. I am under no obligations to volunteer opinions on subjects not before me. If you have doubts about the force and effect of the Constitution in Hawaii, it is your doubt and not mine. If I have any doubts about the decisions of your local court on any subject, I shall find a way to have them properly reviewed. I admit that the present legal status of your territory is embarrassing. But the history of the Federal Government, during the last hundred years, shows a multitude of embarrassing questions which only the Supreme Court can settle."

Even if the Attorney-General should furnish a written opinion expressing the President's views, it would be merely advisory and not binding. His opinions have frequently been applied to the Supreme Court.

The President will undoubtedly approve of the decision of our own Supreme Court in its construction of the relation of the Constitution to this territory. It is in line with his own policy regarding Porto Rico, which is a part of the American territory and is governed by him, and in reference to the Constitution.

Some of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States are not of a kind that may be seen. Besides some of the work is technical and the value of such work is under-

A FRUIT SUPPLY.

Col. Waring used to tell the story of his visit to a town in North Carolina, where he found the drinking water generally bad and malarial diseases common. He said to a merchant in the town: "I see a fine stream of water not over half a mile from this town. Why don't your people tap it, and bring pure water to your homes? It won't cost much to do it." "Well, I reckon," said the merchant, "it ought to be done by somebody. We're all turning yellow here. I reckon somebody'll come along and do it for us some day." "But you are losing health and comfort all the time," said the Colonel. "I reckon," said the merchant, "this community ain't built for comfort. It's built for the fever, and I sell 'em quinine. More money in it than in water."

The absence of a local supply of fruit in these islands suggests that this community takes the same view about comfort and health.

It was thoroughly proven many years ago, that excellent peaches may be grown here. Instead of cultivating them so as to obtain a large and cheap supply, we import our peaches from California and make them a luxury rather than a common food.

In Spreckelsville, and in Pala, Maui, there was lately seen the unusual spectacle of a Portuguese peddler, with his wagon loaded with baskets of large, ripe, juscious peaches. These he sold at fifty cents per basket, which is about the price of peaches on the Mainland. The quality of this fruit settled any doubt about the capacity of the soil and climate. Capt. Makee made the proof of this at Utupalukua many years ago.

The fruit raisers complain of the high freight rates, which, they say, deprives them of profit, and discourages enterprise. It is said that the cost of transportation is higher than it is from San Francisco to this port. Such a rate may be excessive or it may be moderate. The Central Pacific Company carries a box of oranges by rail for 3000 miles at a cost of 70 cents. Nearly the same charge is made for only water transportation of eighty miles in these islands. These facts do not justify a demand for corresponding rates. The Inter-Island steamers would undoubtedly reduce their freight rates provided the offer of freight was largely increased. But it is in the power of the navigation companies to encourage the fruit and vegetable trade of the other islands, just as the American railways have developed the same traffic between the Southern and Northern States by tempting the Southern farmers, with cheap rates, to raise produce, so that, at the present time a box of oranges is transported over 1000 miles at a charge of 25 cents.

We have the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone at a stone's throw from our own doors, and at any altitude, but the cost of taking them the distance of the stone's throw is excessive.

DREYFUS.

The decision of the French court in the Dreyfus case is due in a large measure, it is said, to the resolution of the Hebrews of France that justice should be done in the case. The franc mob of anti-Semites made an issue with them, on the guilt of Dreyfus, and they had to accept it. With their enormous wealth and intellectual power, they have pressed the matter steadily back, and now, at an expense which will never be told, have proved substantially the innocence of their Jewish brother. It is the magnificent fight of a race for fair play, by simply using the moral forces of the world. They have called up out of the Frenchmen their own love of justice and right, have held the mob in abeyance by moral forces, and in the end forced the surrender of the French nation.

It is still believed by many that Dreyfus is guilty, but has been made the scapegoat in the treachery of the army officials. Whether he is, or is not public sentiment in France now demands that guilt be proved beyond doubt and that his case be removed from the control of men who are not above suspicion.

Prominent as the Jews are in European finances they have now shown their sagacity and far-reaching power as politicians by securing a victory for one of their own number when the military and civil power of a great nation had apparently crushed him, and put him in a cell beyond the sea.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in her Reminiscences now appearing in the Atlantic Monthly describes her acquaintance with Charles Sumner, who was stricken down by the Senate Chamber of the United States by Representative George of South Carolina several years before the Civil War. Sumner was re-elected to the Senate after his opposition until he died. This was Massachusetts' reply to the blow given by the South in defense of slavery.

The Senator was a scholar, an orator,

and an impracticable statesman in many ways. And he was vastly concealed, so that common people were afraid to approach him. On one occasion Mrs. Howe invited him to dine at her house and meet a friend of hers. Senator Sumner replied: "I do not know that I wish to meet your friend. I have outlived the interest in individuals." Mrs. Howe recorded in her diary this comment: "God Almighty has not got as far as this."

Sumner's remark discloses the reason for the rapid disappearance of his name from the list of great American statesmen. He had no sympathy with the common thought. He always seemed to be above them, and in the Senate, spoke as if he was a god in the mountains, speaking through a cloud. Even when he seemed to be sympathetic and consented to walk with the people, he managed to walk upon a pair of stilts, and kept his head above the procession.

Senator Sumner was the bitterest opponent of the first serious effort made by the Government to secure territory beyond the continent. He resisted and defeated Gen. Grant's attempt to secure an American foothold on the Island of San Domingo. The arguments he used then were the same as those which are used now to prevent expansion. It is clear enough to us, in these days, that the experience gained by a few years of rule in San Domingo would have suggested the best lines for the government of Porto Rico and the other new black dependencies. Senator Sumner, more than any man, prevented the nation from obtaining a wise education in the matter of colonies.

C. P. HUNTINGTON AND EDUCATION.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, in his speech to the railroad men in San Francisco, made in the last month, discouraged the "higher education." He gloried in the practical success of the Americans. Without saying so, he virtually presented himself to the public as a grand type of the successful American; of the American who succeeds without education. But the prominent educators do not of course agree with him, and tell him that his own lack of education makes him take altogether narrow views of the matter.

When Mr. Huntington, with his associates, proposed in 1886 to construct a railway across the Sierra Nevada, he trusted to the educated engineers to do what the common people said was impossible. He made his fortune out of educated men. He was able, on the other hand, without their assistance, to grab the bounties given by Congress to the railways and do many other things which the men of higher education often decline to do.

Mr. Huntington has always, it is well known, taken rather extreme views on the matter of education. He is a believer in a useful education. He would require, if he had the power to do so, that every young man and woman was carefully instructed in the art of making a living. He was one of those who quickly endorsed the plan of giving the young negroes an industrial education, and gave considerable sums for that purpose. He is a steadfast friend of the theory of educating the young to increase their wants, and of educating them in the ways of supplying their wants. He believes that much time is wasted in getting educations. That need not be disputed. So there is much time wasted in trying to make money. Mr. Huntington knows that too. One error is as unfortunate as the other.

Mr. Huntington likes to see "successful" men, that is, men who have large bank accounts. But he does not seem to recognize the fact that the bank account fixes the man's character, just as the Indian estimated the white man's character by his ownership of a rifle.

Mr. Huntington is nearly eighty years of age. He has for some time presented the American people with what Mark Twain calls a "picturesque moral character." Probably if a vote were taken on the subject, the majority of the people would vote him to be one of the great Americans. At the same time his example is one that the churches and the educators are condemning.

WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

First Steps Taken by the Chicago Veterinary Society.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Public war on tuberculosis was formally declared last night when the Chicago Veterinary Society at a meeting decided to take the initiative in the crusade against the scourge. To that end the society called a joint conference of the veterinarians and physicians of Chicago to meet on Wednesday, June 21st, at a place to be decided upon after it is determined whether the public shall be admitted. Mayor Harrison, Governor Tanner and the Aldermen will be admitted. The purpose of the meeting will be to form specific plans for the prevention of the sale of milk in the Chicago market that is not known to have come from non-tuberculous cows. A committee was appointed to confer with the Chicago Medical Society and other institutions in reference to the details of the conference.

Impure Blood HAS NEW TALENT.

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Dieted for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." MISS FLORENCE BARTLEY, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1412 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for 25. Get Hood's. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

ROYAL SCHOOL.

Much Choice Music in a Progress Hall Concert.

The entertainment given by the Royal School last evening at Progress Hall was well attended despite the rain. A good program had been prepared and was well rendered. Among the special features was the piano playing of Miss Castle, and the violin and piano solos of Miss Maud Kinney. The recitative and chorus by Mrs. C. B. Cooper and Royal School boys was warmly applauded. The program was as follows:

PART I.

Chorus—March from Norma . . . Bellini
Royal School Boys.
Chorus—"The Sea is a Jovial Comrade" . . . J. Spencer Curwin
Royal School Boys, Fifth and Sixth Grades.
Violin and Piano Solo—(a) Die Sehnsucht No. 1 Beethoven
(b) Barcarole No. 4 Rubinstein
Miss Maud Kinney.
Trio—"Blow Balmly Breath of Spring" Mendelssohn
Chinese Girls.
Violoncello Solo—(a) Romance Rubinstein
(b) Moments Musicaux Schubert
(c) Selection, Orpheus, Gluck
Mr. H. Mott-Smith.

PART II.

Chorus—"O Come to the Woods Away" J. A. Butterfield
Royal School Boys.
Chorus—"Winds Gently Whisper Through the Bowers" Whitaker
Royal School Boys, Fifth and Sixth Grades.
Piano—(a) Solfeggietto Ph. Em. Bach
(b) Gavotte, from 3d English Suite J. S. Bach
Miss Castle.

Recitative and Chorus—Recitative—"There were Shepherds Abiding in the Field" Handel
Chorus—"Glory to God" Handel
Mrs. C. B. Cooper and Royal School Boys.

Chorus—"Hawaii Fair" Tucker
Music—Anna B. Tucker
Words—Philip H. Dodge
Royal School Boys.
Accompanists—Mrs. Kinney, Miss Hopper and Mr. Schernstein.

Raw Sugar Outlook.

(Willett & Gray.)

After a somewhat long rest at the level of prices attained by a series of advances, the raw sugar market has again made a new move in its upward progress. The business consummated reached quite large proportions taken altogether. At the close buyers are quite willing to go on, but business is checked by the lack of free offerings. The A. S. R. Co. secured the larger part of sugars sold. It became necessary for the Howell's to buy freely on account of the reopening of the Mollenhauer refinery, which has been closed for some time past. The Arbuckle Bros. also came in as purchasers. It was the buying of these houses that advanced the market and leaves it at the close in a very strong position and ready for another improvement in the near future, notwithstanding that refiners have now enough supply here and in sight to arrive to meet their requirements for the next sixty days at least. The general conditions of the sugar situation of the world are such, however, as to warrant continuous buying all the time, as opportunities offer.

KITCHENER MAY GO TO INDIA.

LONDON, June 12.—The Standard this morning says: "We understand that the Viceroy of India (Lord Curzon of Kedleston) is anxious to obtain the services of Gen. Lord Kitchener in India for the economical organization of frontier defenses and expeditions owing to the urgent necessity of effecting reductions in military expenditures. It is probable, therefore, that Lord Kitchener will be withdrawn from the Sudan and appointed to a high post in India."

AN ELECTRIC FIRE WAGON.

The Paris Fire Department has recently been provided with an electric wagon, which will carry eleven persons in addition to a supply of ropes and ladders. The vehicle was recently tested with a load of passengers and equipment, and succeeded in maintaining a speed of fifteen miles per hour.

Recent Arrivals Appearing at the Orpheum.

Hartwell Sisters—Dave Marion—A Prima Donna—A Clever Entertainment.

The Orpheum theater is now giving one of the best programs that has been offered since the opening of the house or the galvanizing under the ownership of Desky and management of Post.

New people were brought by the Alameda. These include the Hartwell sisters, contortion dancers, Miss Marie Brandes, soprano ballad singer, and Dave Marion, comedian and acrobatic dancer. The sisters have a fine stage appearance and pretty costumes, dance well and perform remarkable feats of twisting and tumbling. They are great favorites already. Miss Brandes has the best trained voice that has been heard in Honolulu in months. She wears stylish gowns and though a large woman is graceful and is of pleasing presence. Miss Brandes has been requested to sing "Oh, Promise Me," and a number of other old favorites and will as well during her engagement give solos from new operas.

Dave Marion is a brother of Sam Marion, who was here with the McCoy sisters in "A Trip to Chinatown." Dave is an entertaining comedian, considerable of a character actor and sings a topical song well. As a dancer he has few equals on the stage anywhere. He is giving on the program of this week a coarser song that is well liked. Dave is a San Francisco boy who has found a number of personal friends here. He has been with some of the best comedy organizations in the United States and has for a long time been a prominent figure in high class vaudeville.

Frank Barton, rag time singer and buck and wing dancer, retains his strong hold on Orpheum audiences. His "Hello" is the hit of the season. Post and Ashley never fail to please and are giving a laughable new farce. They are always expected at the Orpheum and sorry the day they leave.

Little Willie Howard, the child wonder, is this week doing an original slack wire and musical act and with his kind permission the audience smiles. Glorine has been engaged for two more weeks and her various dances are sensational as ever.

Annie and Minnie Kanohe are singing Hawaiian songs at the Orpheum and their appearance is a genuine feature.

BOYS' BRIGADE.

Lads Make a Good Showing at Palama Chapel.

The Boys' Brigade of Palama gave an entertainment and drill at the chapel last evening, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

There were thirty boys in uniform, and their drill and dumb-bell exercises showed careful training. The first prize, a silver medal presented by Armstrong Smith, was awarded to Stephen Parker, son of Capt. Robert Parker. Solomon Kalaloa obtained the second prize. The judges were C. F. Perry, commander of the Kamehameha troops; Lieut. S. Johnson, and Lieut. Boyen, N. G. H.

The Boys' Glee Club sang two selections, and the Mandolin and Guitar Club played twice. The latter is under the direction of Professor Eames, and the boys are doing well. A zither solo by Mr. See was well rendered, and he responded to an enthusiastic demand for an encore.

Refreshments were then served and the rest of the evening was passed in a social way.

NEW CABINET FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14.—President Loubet received M. Poincare this morning for the purpose of intrusting him with the task of forming a new Cabinet. M. Poincare asked for time to deliberate and will give the President a definite reply at 6 o'clock this evening.

Finally M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincare's patriotism, and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends. Although it is realized there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if M. Poincare is in earnest he will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

H. H. Williams has received a handsome white hearse with all modern improvements.

The construction of a Pauoa valley residence for Chas. Booth is to be begun soon by H. L. Kerr & Co. It will be a three-story castle design.

An attractive and unique feature of the Hawaiian section of the Omaha exposition will be an exhibit by Viggo Jacobsen, which will be set in a panel and occupy a central position in one of the tropics.

On the evening of one week from next Sunday, Rabbi Levy, of San Francisco, will deliver a patriotic address at Central Union church. This is on invitation of the standing committee of the church.

